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DREYFUS AGAIN IS CONDEMNED

Prisoner Weeps Bitterly Upon Hearing The Cruel Verdict.

A PARDON IS EXPECTED.

But His Friends Are Determined to Have a Revision—Dramatic Scenes in the Court Room And on the Streets.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—The expected has happened. Dreyfus has been condemned, but though a majority of those in the courtroom this afternoon fully expected the verdict, they were completely stupefied when it was given and the silence which prevailed in the room and the way men turned pale and caught their breath was more impressive than any other manifestation that could have been.

Maitre Demange sank back in his chair and the tears trickled down his cheeks and Maitre Labori turned white as a sheet, while all around the court men looked at each other in silence. The only sound to be heard was the rustling of the paper from the reporters' bench as each press representative tried to be the first to send the news.

As the audience left the courtroom, fully 30 or 35 men were crying openly and a majority of those present walked quietly down the street for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession. Meanwhile, a tragedy was being enacted in a little room off the courtroom, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been told the result by his lawyers and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court he listened impassively to the sentence.

His wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her home, bore the news bravely, and when visiting her husband this afternoon showed the on-lookers who were in the streets no sign of her suffering as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

Maitre Dreyfus visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court. The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "bah," and adding, as he embraced his brother, "the latter was preparing to leave, 'console my wife.'"

The general belief is that Dreyfus will be pardoned, but this will not satisfy his friends, who vehemently declare that they will refuse to accept the verdict and will continue to battle until the judgment is reversed. The verdict, they say, is directed more against the Jews than against Dreyfus, and if it is allowed to stand it will make their existence in France impossible.

M. Labori and M. Demange took the midnight train for Paris. M. Demange and M. Labori will tomorrow sign an application for a revision of the case.

although there is no hope that the verdict will be reversed. Both are much upset. The anti-Revisionists papers continued to issue editions suppressing the fact that Dreyfus was condemned to only 10 years' detention.

SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

Anti-Jewish Cry Raised, and La Dame Blanche Grossly Insulted.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—Scenes of great excitement occurred at Rennes tonight. The anti-Dreyfusards broke loose and started a demonstration which, but for prompt and vigorous measures by the police, would have undoubtedly developed into serious disorders.

The first sign of trouble manifested itself immediately after the verdict became known. The streets leading to the Lycee were at that time filled with crowds of people awaiting news from the courtroom. The announcement of the prisoner's condemnation was agreeable to a majority of these, and cheers and cries of "vive l'armee" were raised, the gen d'armes and troops looking on without any attempt at interference. The terrace in front of the Cafe de la Paix, the leading cafe in Rennes, was filled with people taking their afternoon drinks and appetizers.

When the verdict of the court was announced, the customers rose to their feet and demanded that the string band that plays on the terrace should give the Marseillaise. The band struck up the air and the crowds both inside and outside joined in the national song.

Two men, notorious anti-Dreyfusards, entered the hotel Moderne, which is the Dreyfusard center, passed to the winter garden, and sat down. At an adjoining table sat "La Dame Blanche" with her companion, while at other tables were seated Mrs. Bernard, Lazare and Gorinetti, with other Dreyfusards. The two new comers at once began to make offensive remarks about Dreyfus and the Jews generally. One of them, turning to "La Dame Blanche" said:

"Oh, these dirty Jews; these dirty Dreyfusards."

"La Dame Blanche" replied, telling him not to address her. The men, however, persisted and added personal insults, whereupon "La Dame Blanche" became greatly excited and called them cads to insult a woman. The men retorted offensively and in a moment "La Dame Blanche" snatched the menu card in a heavy frame and threw it at the head of her insulter, narrowly missing him. The other diners, seeing trouble, rose en masse and threatened to throw the man out of the garden. In an instant the place became a perfect babel, everyone shouting at the top of his voice, calling the men cowards and "canaille." The ladies present hastily withdrew, Mme Lazare being carried away in a fainting condition. This, however, was but the beginning.

The men proceeded to the place of the Cafe de la Paix, which was now crammed with anti-Dreyfusards, and there gave their own version of the scene.

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row and in a few moments an anti-Dreyfusard demonstration was in full swing. The people sitting at the tables rose with shouts of "down with the Jews" and "vive l'armee" and demanded that the band play the Marseillaise. The band was obliged to comply with the demand and the crowd bawled the Marseillaise at the top of their voices, altering the words to "march on against the Jews." Sticks, canes and hats were waved and then the crowd chanted "vive l'armee, vive l'armee, conspuez les Juifs."

Finally one man waved his hat and shouted: "Let us march on the hotel Moderne!"

The cry "police" was raised and an instant later a strong body of gen d'armes and police rushed out into the street and cleared every one out.

CALMER TONE PREVAILS.

Dreyfus Will Not Be Sent to Devil's Island if Further Confined.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The boulevards tonight have presented an animated scene, but on the whole the Rennes verdict was calmly discussed.

A representative of the Associated Press here learns on good authority that one of the members of the cabinet tonight told a friend that Dreyfus would probably not have to undergo any further imprisonment and that if he was sent to prison his place of confinement would probably be the island of St. Marguerite, near Calais.

A SENSATION PROMISED.

German War Office Will Publish Documents Showing Dreyfus' Innocence.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A special dispatch from Berlin says: It is now permitted to be known that the war office holds documents conclusively proving that Esterhazy and Henry betrayed their trusts and only the permission of Emperor William is awaited for the publication of documents showing the sentence of Dreyfus to be a brutal act of injustice.

THE MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—This morning's session of the Dreyfus court martial opened at 9:30 o'clock. Extraordinary precautions for the prevention of an outbreak had been taken, detachments of police and military having been stationed both inside and outside of Lycee. Every person entering the building was obliged to submit to a searching for concealed arms. A triple detachment of infantry and artillerymen was stationed in the court yard which was surrounded by sheaves of piled arms with bayonets fixed. Only Mm. Labori and four other ladies were present in the press seats and only about 50 of the general public were admitted. No ladies except those mentioned were allowed in the court room, even "Madame Blanche" being excluded.

The court room had a fringe of gen d'armes, and other officers were plentifully sprinkled among the spectators and press representatives. Dreyfus looked flushed and unwell as he entered. He was apparently under an intense strain.

M. Demange continued his speech. Madame Dreyfus awaited the sentence in agony and deep emotion.

In the Lycee entrance the journalists were compelled to participate in an extraordinary scene. Each one was searched from head to foot and their names and addresses were taken by the officious gen d'armes.

As soon as the court had been formally opened, M. Demange commenced the second part of his appeal taking up the study of the bordereau on all points. His voice vibrated with emotion.

As M. Demange proceeded with his final appeal, he argued that the bordereau was clearly the work of Esterhazy. He said that Esterhazy had debts and difficulties which rendered making extra money necessary. He declared the bordereau's writing more closely resembled that of Esterhazy than that of Dreyfus and pointed out that Esterhazy repeatedly declared the bordereau was his own work.

Whether the verdict is rendered before noon, it was announced, depended upon whether Labori renounced his right to speak.

The officers everywhere seemed to be in good humor. The city was a nest of troops.

Some took it that the comparatively small number of gen d'armes in the hall indicated a verdict of acquittal. On the other hand, during the deliberation of the judges the hall was cleared and upon its return the audience found the place bristling with troops.

Dreyfus was all the time holding up admirably.

BEFORE THE VERDICT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says: The verdict of the Rennes court martial was awaited with equal confidence by both Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards. Juliet, Arthur, Meyer, Casagagne, the Comte de Mun, Millevoye, Drummond and Rochefort, who between them represent the five great political parties, clericals, nationalists, royalists, imperialists and anti-semites, now in coalition against the republic, affirmed their absolute certitude that

Dreyfus would be convicted. They did this even after having read M. Demange's superb speech in behalf of his client, which was being sold on the boulevard in special editions issued by all the leading Paris newspapers.

Such extraordinary precautions were taken by General De Gallifet, minister of war, that no disturbance was feared, although the popular excitement was intense and it was an open secret that the leaders of the five groups above mentioned hoped by the aid of confederates in the army to make use of the passion and fanaticism that would be loose by the condemnation of Dreyfus as a lever to overturn the present regime.

On the other hand, men like Cornet, Yves, Quot, Clemenceau, Jules Claretie, Hebrard, Pierre Giffard and Viviani asserted with equal conviction that Dreyfus would be acquitted. The situation was complicated by the Dreyfusards being divided into two camps, first, the socialists who represent the revolution and second, the literary and professional men who represent the nation's brains.

For all honest imperial men, the Dreyfus trial was settled on August 11th, when General Mercier's elaborate indictment failed on its own showing to establish the prisoner's guilt. All the subsequent testimony produced by the cabal of ex-ministers and leaders of the former general staff was not evidence, but Dreyfus baiting, and as Cornetley forcibly came out in the Figaro, it is monstrous to suppose that the seven Rennes judges, who all belong to the scientific branches of their profession are capable of pronouncing condemnation without demonstrating the prisoner's guilt, which twenty-seven sessions of the court martial have practically proved to be an impossibility.

The situation was summed up as follows: The acquittal was to be the signal for the manifestation which will enable the international exposition of 1900 to take place. The acquittal was expected would doubtless be followed by a few weeks of growling and barking of the clericals and their nationalist and Jew baiting allies, but the flame, it was thought, would soon flicker out for want of oil. The verdict of conviction, most emphatically, "would lead infallibly by successive steps to civil war." It would offer the spectacle of France cutting herself asunder from the rest of the civilized world and plunging into barbarism; it would be the signal for royalist, nationalist, clerical and anti-semitic onslaught on the republic, complicated by a socialist upheaval.

"The judicial consequences," continued M. Cornetley, "would be to bring the Rennes judgment before a military court of revision. Owing to numerous errors of procedure and other irregularities already committed probably the court of revision would annul the sentence of the court martial, but if the court of revision confirmed the decision there would be still sufficient grounds to bring the whole case before the court of cassation."

"It should also be remembered that the Zola trial is fixed for November 26 at Versailles, and after that the Reinach trial, but it would be as ridiculous to imagine that the Rennes judges would condemn Dreyfus without any demonstration of his guilt as it would be to suppose that the moon is square."

The tact and prudence with which M. Demange refrained from attacking General Mercier and adroitly avoided Mercier's challenge to the judges to decide between Dreyfus and himself, and also the silent contempt with which M. Demange treated General Mercier's stab at Freystabmetter at the last moment, it was the opinion of the military men, would have a most favorable effect on the members of the court martial.

CUT RATE TO CHICAGO.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—The Northern Pacific, O. R. & N. and Great Northern railroads today announced a cut of \$5.50 in the second class rate from Portland to Chicago, making a new rate of \$46.

The cut was brought about by the payment of commissions to brokers by the roads between St. Paul and Chicago which are not members of the Western Passenger Agent's Association. The new rate is effective from September 12th.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 9.—The state board of health has received reports today to the effect that there are nine new cases of yellow fever in Key West and one death.

WAR CRISIS IS YET ON

Full Meeting of English Cabinet Held Yesterday.

CHAMBERLAIN IS SUSTAINED

Kruger Must Yield or He Will Have to Fight—Suzerainty the Issue.

(Copyrighted 1899 by Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 9.—The actual status of the Transvaal crisis appears to be unchanged. In spite of all the clamor and excitement raised by rumors preceding the council, Great Britain's ministers apparently have done nothing more than strengthen the hands of Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, thereby confirming the prognostications of the most conservative element.

As far as international relations are concerned, war is no nearer now than it was a week ago, though the friction in South Africa itself is keener and more likely to produce a conflict. Putting aside the countless diplomatic intricacies that have arisen during the week, suzerainty remains the main issue.

President Kruger has cracked the nut and found suzerainty its kernel. If he refuses to swallow it, there will be a war.

RESULT IS UNKNOWN.

Full Meeting of English Cabinet Held Yesterday—No Particulars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The result of the recent cabinet meeting over the Transvaal affair is as deep a mystery as the effect of the verdict in the Dreyfus case. It was a full council and lasted more than two hours. Almost simultaneously Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Redvers Buller were closeted with the commander in chief. The best information leads to the opinion that negotiations with Kruger will be continued with some increased firmness and that military preparations will be quickened and conducted on a larger scale with a view of convincing him that the government is terribly in earnest and will not turn back. The queen is currently believed to have advised against summary action.

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

To Be Recruited in Kentucky and Missouri—List of Officers Selected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—In accordance with orders from the war department, the 8th and 9th, colored, regiments will be organized at Fort Thomas, Ky., and at Jefferson barracks, Mo.

A full complement of officers has been selected and the following are the field officers:

Forty-eighth—Colonel, William P. Duval, captain First artillery; lieutenant colonel, Thaddeus W. Jones, captain Tenth cavalry; majors, Sedgwick Rice, first lieutenant Seventh cavalry; Alex. Dade, first lieutenant Third cavalry; John Howard, first lieutenant Nineteenth infantry.

Forty-ninth—Colonel, William H. Beck, Tenth cavalry; lieutenant colonel, Arthur Ducaut, captain Twenty-fourth infantry; majors, Earnest Hinds, first lieutenant Second artillery; George Kirkman, captain Twenty-third infantry; James E. Brett, captain Twenty-fourth infantry.

DROWNED IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 9.—The government steamer Ramona last night struck a skiff containing six belated merry-makers in the Quincy bay. All of them were thrown into the water and three were drowned. The dead are: John E. Wehkamp, Lulu Brov, Mary McCarthy.

The other three were saved by clinging to the beer keg from the overturned boat.

JAMES B. EUSTIS DEAD.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—James B. Eustis, former ambassador to France died at 8 o'clock tonight.

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